Registered Charity Number: 231410

SOCIETY OF THE DIVINE SAVIOUR

BRITISH PRO-PROVINCE

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2025

SOCIETY OF THE DIVINE SAVIOUR
BRITISH PRO-PROVINCE

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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SOCIETY OF THE DIVINE SAVIOUR
BRITISH PRO-PROVINCE

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Introduction

The Salvatorian Trustees hereby present their report together with the financial statements of the British Pro-Province for the year ended 31 December 2025, which have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 1 to the accounts and comply with the charity's Trust Deed, The Charities Act 2011 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

Structure, Governance and Management

The Society of the Divine Savior, popularly known as the Salvatorians, is an international, religious, congregation of priests and brothers in the Catholic Church, founded in Rome, December 8, 1881, by the Father Francis Mary of the Cross Jordan.

Today members of the society are engaged in apostolic activities in 40 countries all over the world. We are part of a Salvatorian family that includes religious sisters (the Congregation of the Sisters of the Divine Saviour) and laity (an International Community of the Divine Saviour). Francis Mary of the Cross Jordan, SDS (16 June 1848 – 8 September 1918), was a German Catholic priest and the founder of the Society of the Divine Savior, commonly called the Salvatorians. He was beatified on May 15, 2021.

The purpose of the society is to strengthen, defend and spread the catholic faith everywhere in so far as this is committed to it by divine providence. Therefore, by exercising this ecclesiastical teaching function in word and writing, it intends to achieve the end that all people might know more and more the one true God and him whom he sent, Jesus Christ.

The Society of the Divine Saviour is governed by its own constitution as a Religious Order and by a Trust Deed dated 1st December 1948. It is a registered charity numbered 231410. Under the terms of the trust deed new Trustees are appointed by the Trustees in office with the consent of the Provincial of the Order. The Trustees were incorporated, under the provisions of the Charitable Trustees Incorporation Act 1872 and the Charities Act 1960 on the 22 February 1962. The Trustees meet regularly to discuss all matters pertinent to the running of the charity's affairs.

The Provincialate

The Provincialate serves as the Society's head office in the United Kingdom. Its primary role is to manage the day-to-day affairs of the Society and to oversee the administration and distribution of monies held within its principal funds:

The Formation Fund - consists of unrestricted funds used to support the recruitment and training of students preparing to become priests or brothers. Since 2016, resources from this fund have been directed towards the European Formation House at Tor de' Cenci in Rome. The House provides formation for students from younger Salvatorian Units in Africa and Asia who are preparing to serve in Europe. The sole candidate from the British Pro-province will also undertake his formation in Rome.

The Mission Fund - is a restricted fund used to support the Society's overseas missions, principally in India, East Asia and Africa. Funds are raised in part through the twice-yearly publication of the Pro-province's magazine, The Apostle.

The Insurance Fund - s a designated fund used to support the care of sick and elderly members. The Provincialate makes monthly payments to individual houses to assist with the care of older members.

The Provincialate also oversees the Society's investment portfolios. Income generated from these investments is treated as unrestricted income.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The Houses

Members of the Society live in houses throughout the United Kingdom, each of which operates as a separate financial unit. These houses support the Society's dual purpose of serving local communities and proclaiming the Gospel.

Each house is managed by its resident members, while its financial requirements are reviewed regularly by the Trustees. Although each house operates independently in its day-to-day affairs, all remain accountable to the Trustees.

The Society has six houses: Wealdstone, Thornbury, Abbots Langley, Plumstead, Stevenage, and Rainford.

St Joseph's Parish, Wealdstone

The house at Wealdstone was the Society's first foundation in the United Kingdom. St Joseph's Parish, which is entrusted to its care, is treated as a separate entity from the rest of the Society. All monies received by the parish are restricted funds and may be used only for the benefit of St Joseph's Parish, rather than for other Salvatorian communities.

For more than 30 years, various proposals were considered for the renovation of the Community House so that it could accommodate members working in the parish, together with sick and retired members. After reviewing numerous schemes, the Trustees, with the approval of the Generalate, agreed to sell St Joseph's Presbytery to finance the renovation of the Community House.

Building work began in the summer of 2024 and was completed in May 2025. The project will allow all members living in Harrow to be accommodated under one roof. The refurbished property also includes facilities suitable for sick and retired members who require additional support.

Trustees

Trustees are elected by the members of the British Province at the Provincial Chapter and normally serve for a three-year term. A minimum of three Trustees must be present at any meeting. Fr Richard Mway was elected Provincial Superior in January 2017 and formally took office at the Provincial Chapter in April 2017. His third term of office is ended in January 2026. He still remains a trustee and bursar and Fr Paul Harris was elected the new Provincial Superior. During this period, several other Trustees have been elected for varying terms. Under the Society's rules, the Provincial Superior serves as Chair of the Trustees, while the Consultors are automatically appointed as Trustees.

The Trustees meet monthly to review and direct the Charity's activities. They are supported by a Finance Commission, which meets four times each year to consider significant matters relating to the management of the Pro-province.

The Finance Commission consists of two or three members elected by the Provincial Chapter. The Treasurer and the Accountant also attend its meetings in an advisory capacity.

As part of their induction, all newly appointed Trustees receive a copy of the Charity's Trust Deed. They are also informed of their legal duties and responsibilities as Trustees in accordance with charity law and the guidance issued by the Charity Commission.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Objects and Policies

The Society's general objectives are religious and charitable. In particular, it exists to advance charitable purposes connected with the Roman Catholic religion, to provide for its members and to enable them to fulfil its mission of making Christ the Saviour more widely known.

The Charity seeks to achieve its principal objective of bringing Christ the Saviour into people's lives primarily through the service of its members as parish clergy and as chaplains in schools, prisons and hospitals. Members also undertake wider pastoral and missionary work. The Society is directly involved in Catholic education through its trusteeship of the Salvatorian College and through its role in appointing Foundation Governors.

Public Benefit

The Trustees have complied with their duty to have due regard to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit.

The Society's aim is to enrich the lives of all people by bringing them to a deeper knowledge and love of the Divine Saviour. It pursues this aim through preaching and teaching the Gospel of Christ and through the pastoral care provided by its members across its network of parishes.

The Society also provides and maintains churches and keeps them available for public worship and community use. Further public benefit is delivered through its educational work, principally at the Salvatorian College in Harrow Weald, to which the Society remains fully committed.

2025 Annual Review

We continue to focus our activities largely in parish work in Britain and Ireland and we were able to sustain all our commitments during 2025. We also remain committed to the Salvatorian College especially by the provision of a chaplain and several school foundation governors.

We have continued to engage with the other European units and the Generate over the future of the Salvatorians in Europe. Of all the other continents where we are working, Europe has a declining membership with a very few vocations. Thus, we are working on better ways to integrate members from young units, especially from Asia and Africa, who are coming for pastoral work in in Europe.

In line with this growing strategic plan the Generalate started in 2017 a new International Formation House in Rome with student from different countries: some from within and some from outside Europe. All European Units financially support this project. In June 2025, four scholastics were ordained to Priesthood. Unfortunately, none of them is being sent to the British Pro-province. Hopefully, in the near future we will also welcome a new priest from the Scholasticate in Rome.

Following negotiation with the Generalate and the Tanzanian Pro-province we have been able to appoint a new young priest from Tanzania to St Joseph's who started in January 2025.

Pastoral Work

The Society's parishes remain the principal focus of its apostolic and missionary work. During the year, Salvatorian members served the following parishes: St Joseph's, Wealdstone; St Saviour's and Our Lady mother of the Saviour, Abbots Langley; Christ the King and Holy Cross Wotton Under Edge, Thornbury, Holy Cross and St Patrick's, Plumstead, Mother of the Saviour – Chipperfield, St Hilda's – Stevenage, Corpus Christi and St Mary's – Rainford and Billinge.

The Society continues to experience challenges in staffing these parishes entirely from within the British Pro-province. In recent years, assistance has been received from Salvatorian Provinces in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania and Poland. The Society continues to review the effectiveness of its members' ministries and their suitability for its various apostolates.

Members in parishes remained very active in providing masses and ministries, dealing with the bereaved and celebrating the sacraments. The celebration of the Sacraments was generally perturbed.

In 2025:

Baptism	1s Holy Communion	Confirmation	Wedding	Funeral	RCIA
204	151	133	15	187	15

Foodbank

From our parishes we operate foodbank which can be accessed by people in need. Most of our donations come from parishioners ready for distribution into the community. We are always in need of tinned meat, fruit, fish and vegetables. During Christmas times, gift vouchers, hampers and hot meals are also provided for seniors and lonely members and those in need.

Lay Salvatorians

Many people from all walks of life, in contact with Salvatorians in many parts of the world, feel inspired and called to share in the charism and mission of the Salvatorians. Many have gone further to make a formal commitment to live a Salvatorian way of life within the context of their everyday lives and working environment. They form the International Community of the Divine Saviour, known as the Lay Salvatorians.

The Salvatorian College

From September 2024, the Trustees and the College's leadership reinstated educational provision for students aged 16 to 18. This decision was taken following careful consideration of the College's educational mission and the needs of its students.

The College's leadership believes that the renewed provision will offer parents and students in the area a wider range of high-quality options for Catholic education. A broader curriculum is being developed, building on the existing strengths of the Salvatorian College and helping to ensure that Catholic post-16 education remains available to those who seek it.

Foreign Missions

Although only one member of the British Province now serves in the Tanzanian missions, the Society's missions continue to flourish. They benefit from significant membership and healthy levels of recruitment.

The British Province, together with other European and American Provinces, continues to provide essential financial support to missions in Africa and Asia. In return, these Units are increasingly able to provide personnel

to sustain Salvatorian apostolates in the United Kingdom, elsewhere in Europe and in the United States, where vocations to the priesthood remain at concerningly low levels.

The Province remains committed to providing financial assistance to its missions. The annual allocation of a proportion of central Province funds to missionary work reflects one of the Society's founding principles.

Safeguarding

Safeguarding and Child Protection continues to occupy essential place in the Province's governance arrangements. The Province Safeguarding Commission, under the professional direction of Mrs Jane Ferguson, meets regularly and provides oversight of this important area of ministry.

The Commission routinely reviews and updates safeguarding policies, practices and training. It has recommended the appointment of a woman to serve on the Commission during the coming year, with the aim of achieving a more balanced membership.

Benefactors

The Society maintains contact with its benefactors through The Apostle, its twice-yearly magazine, which provides information about the life of the Order and the work of its missions.

Increasing the number of benefactors remains challenging. During the year, the Society refreshed the style of The Apostle and continued to explore ways of expanding its supporter base through direct-mail activity, in collaboration with the Society's General Treasurer in the United States. This initiative will require investment, but it is hoped that it will generate increased income over the longer term.

Welfare of Members

Every year, provisions are made for all the Members to gather during the annual retreat, the community meetings, the general assemblies and chapters. A special celebration was also held to open the new community house.

Recruitment

The Society currently has one candidate in formation. Following a year as a candidate in one of the Society's communities, he will continue his formation at the European Formation House in Rome.

The Society continues to promote vocations and to seek new members. However, in the present climate, attracting suitable candidates to religious life remains challenging.

Financial Review

The sources of income together with expenditure on charitable activities are as shown in the Statement of Financial Activities. Income has decreased in 2025 by £82,755 to £826,587 (2024: £909,342). Charitable expenditure decreased by £50,286 from £953,553 to £903,267. There was a net deficit of expenditure this year of £76,680 (2024: £44,211). The deficit was offset by gains on investments of £1,350,555 (2024: £138,204) resulting in a net surplus of funds of £1,273,875 (2024: £93,993).

Donations and legacies have decreased by £119,535 from £385,971 to £266,436. Donations in relation to Salvatorian Office for International Aid (SOFIA) decreased by £138,128 to £144,201 (2024: £282,329). During 2025, £118,035 (2024: £282,466) was spent on SOFIA. Parish collections from St Joseph's were £157,133 (2024: £158,959). There is a continuing trend of decreasing members of the congregation.

Investment income of £236,772 (2024: £203,974) is comprised of Rental income £169,756 (2024: £136,958), Dividends £63,199 (2024: £62,360) and Interest £3,817 (2024: £4,656). Rental income has increase during the year as a new investment property was purchased and let.

The sale of the presbytery realised a gain of £1,012,815 which helped fund the Community House refurbishment work and purchase of a rental property.

Risk management

The Trustees have examined the major strategic business and operational risks which the Society faces and confirm that systems have been established to enable regular reports to be produced so that the necessary steps can be taken to reduce these risks.

During 2025, as usual, discussions were held with the Society's insurers to assess the current level of our insurance cover. As a result of these discussions, the trustees concluded that the existing level of insurance cover is adequate and shall be maintained. The insurers have committed to perform a valuation of the ecclesiastical properties in 2025 to ensure sufficient cover is in place.

Investment policy

The managed fund investments of the Society are all invested in Charinco and Charishare Common Investment Funds which are managed by BlackRock Investment Managers. Charinco and Charishare are charities in their own right, approved by the Charity Commission and with an Independent Advisory Committee.

The investment property portfolio is managed by the Board of Trustees who adheres to policies which focus on increasing much needed income from the prudent use of relevant property assets. Local letting agents are used to manage let residential properties on a day-to-day basis. An additional investment property was purchased in March 2025.

Reserves policy

Part of the Society's obligations is to provide for its members for life. Given that there is a possibility that the expected future income of the Society may fall, together with a number of its members set to retire over the next five to ten years, the Society's current policy is to build up its present level of free reserves. This will help to ensure that the balance of future funds available will remain sufficient to meet the requirements of the Society's members and its communities.

The Society holds reserves of £7,565,799 (2024: £6,291,924) at the financial year end. Restricted funds were in a net surplus position of £55,242 (2024: £755). There was, however, overspending within The Mission Fund; this remains ongoing, although we have received continued funding in 2025. Designated funds of £1,407,130 (2024: £1,289,130) are designated to aid retired members of the order (note 13). The total reserves available to the Society for the day-to-day activities that are not designated or restricted amounted to £5,867,355 (2024: £4,781,716). Included in this total, is an amount of £1,661,916 (2024: £1,070,915) representing the value of churches and other functional properties which are not to be used to generate funds. The movement during the year largely relates to Community House renovation work.

Conclusion

2025 was a satisfactory year in the life of our Province since we were able to maintain all our commitments. Although we continue to suffer from lack of recruits, in this we are no different to many other Religious Orders in Britain.

For and on behalf of the Board of Trustees:

Paul Harris (Oct 12, 2026 13:30:31 GMT+1)

.....

Fr Paul Harris SDS
Provincial Superior

12/10/2026

Date: .....

SOCIETY OF THE DIVINE SAVIOUR
BRITISH PRO-PROVINCE

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Reference and administration details

Trustees	Fr Richard Mway Zeng, Bursar Fr Michael Doherty, Vicar provincial Fr Paul Harris, Provincial and Chair Fr Thomas Malal Muchail (Resigned on 13th January 2026) Fr Floribert Kalinda Mulikita (Appointed on 14th January 2026)
Provincial Office	189 High Road Harrow Weald Middlesex HA3 5EE
Charity Registration No	231410
Financial Accountant to the Trustees	Evolve Accounting and Tax Solutions Ltd Congress House, 14 Lyon Road Harrow, HA1 2EN
Investment Advisors	BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited 33 King Williams Street London EC4R 9AS
Auditors	UHY Hacker Young Quadrant House 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW
Principal Banker	Royal Bank of Scotland 1st Floor Houblon House 62-63 Threadneedle St London EC2R 8HP
Solicitors	Stone King LLP 16 St John's Lane London EC1M 4BS

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Trustees' responsibilities statement
The trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the accounts on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, England and Wales: the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008; and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and breaches of laws and regulations. The trustees are also responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the charity and financial information included on the charity's website.

Taxation status
The Trustees believe that the Society's activities are not subject to taxation under the exemptions granted in the Taxes Act 2010.

Statement of disclosure to auditor
So far as the Board of Trustees is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charity's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the Trustees have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as Trustees in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Charity's auditors are aware of that information.

For and on behalf of the Board of Trustees:

Paul Harris (Oct 12, 2026 13:30:31 GMT+1)
.....
Fr Paul Harris SDS
Provincial Superior

12/10/2026
Date: .....

UHY Hacker Young
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YW

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE SOCIETY OF THE DIVINE SAVIOUR

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of the Trustees of the Society of the Divine Saviour (the 'Charity') for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the cash flow statement and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)'.

In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the Charity's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern
In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information
The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Trustees are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

UHY Hacker Young
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE SOCIETY OF THE DIVINE SAVIOUR

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustee's Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Trustees Report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements;
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees
As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities, the Trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are responsible for assessing the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the Charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
We have been appointed as auditor under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 154 of that Act.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the charity and the industry in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the acts by the charity, which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations including fraud, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Charities Act 2011. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls).

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the Charity through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the sector; and
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the charity, including the Charities Act 2011, data protection, anti-bribery and other relevant legislation.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Charity's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- Obtaining solicitor's confirmation regarding any actual or potential claims.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE SOCIETY OF THE DIVINE SAVIOUR

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above; any instance of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud which is far removed from transactions reflected in the financial statements would diminish the likelihood of detection. Furthermore, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is greater than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error. Fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentation, or through an act of collusion that would mitigate internal controls.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Charity's Trustees, as a body, in accordance with the Charities Act 2011. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Charity's Trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Charity and its Trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

UHY Hacker Young

UHY Hacker Young
Statutory Auditor

Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London
E1W 1YW

Date: 12 OCTOBER 2016

UHY Hacker Young is eligible for appointment as auditor of the charity by virtue of its eligibility for appointment as auditor of a company under section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

SOCIETY OF THE DIVINE SAVIOUR
BRITISH PRO-PROVINCE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2025 £	Total Funds 2024 £
Income and endowments from:					
Parish collections		-	157,133	157,133	158,959
Priests' salaries, pensions and pastoral offerings		140,711	-	140,711	140,554
Donations and legacies		58,694	207,742	266,436	385,971
Investments	2	236,772	-	236,772	203,974
Other	3	3,750	21,785	25,535	19,884
Total		439,927	386,660	826,587	909,342
Expenditure on:					
Charitable activities	4 (a & b)	(571,849)	(331,418)	(903,267)	(953,553)
Total		(571,849)	(331,418)	(903,267)	(953,553)
Net income/(expenditure)		(131,922)	55,242	(76,680)	(44,211)
Other recognised gains:					
Net gain on investments	9	1,350,555	-	1,350,555	138,204
Transfer of Funds	14	(14,994)	14,994	-	-
Net movement in funds		1,203,639	70,236	1,273,875	93,993
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward		6,070,846	221,078	6,291,924	6,197,931
Total funds carried forward		7,274,485	291,314	7,565,799	6,291,924

SOCIETY OF THE DIVINE SAVIOUR
BRITISH PRO-PROVINCE

BALANCE SHEET
AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	£	2025 £	£	2024 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**8**		1,812,197		1,291,220
Investments	**9**		5,387,302		4,721,017
			7,199,499		6,012,237
Current assets					
Debtors	**10**	125,975		90,542	
Cash at bank and in hand		372,980		338,026	
		498,955		428,568	
Creditors: Liabilities falling due within one year	**11**	(132,655)		(148,881)	
Total assets less current liabilities			7,565,799		6,291,924
Total net assets			7,565,799		6,291,924
The funds of the charity:					
Unrestricted funds					
- General funds			5,867,355		4,781,716
- Designated fund	**13**		1,407,130		1,289,130
			7,274,485		6,070,846
Restricted funds	**14**		291,314		221,078
			7,565,799		6,291,924

The financial statements on pages 13 to 29 were approved by the Board of Trustees on 12/10/2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Paul Harris (Oct 12, 2026 13:30:31 GMT+1)

Fr Paul Harris SDS
Provincial Superior

SOCIETY OF THE DIVINE SAVIOUR
BRITISH PRO-PROVINCE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash used in operating activities	(A)	(333,575)	(342,777)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Dividends, interest and rents from investments		236,772	203,975
Purchase of Tangible Fixed Assets		(725,020)	(457,048)
Purchase of Investments		(1,189,205)	-
Proceeds from disposal of investments		800,000	450,000
Proceeds from disposal of Fixed Asset		1,245,982	-
Net cash provided by investing activities		368,529	196,927
Net movement in cash	(B)	34,954	(145,850)

(A) Reconciliation of net income to net cash flow from operating activities

Net income for the reporting period (as per the statement of financial activities)	1,273,875	93,993
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	31,536	21,185
Gains on investments	(1,350,555)	(138,204)
Dividends, interest and rents from investments	(236,772)	(203,975)
Increase in debtors	(35,433)	(15,591)
Decrease in creditors	(16,226)	(100,185)
Net cash used in operating activities	(333,575)	(342,777)

(B) Analysis of changes in cash balances during the year

Cash and deposits 1 January 2025	338,026	483,876
Cash and deposits 31 December 2025	372,980	338,026
Increase/(Decrease) in cash	34,954	(145,850)

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1. Accounting policies

Charity information

The Society of the Divine Saviour ("the charity") is a charity registered in England and Wales and governed by a declaration of trust dated 1 December 1948 (as amended by resolution dated 23 May 2012).

Basis of accounting and assessment of going concern

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the charity's Trust Deed, the Charities Act 2011 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102).

The Society of the Divine Saviour meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, with the exception that investments are included at fair value.

The Trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. With respect to the next reporting period, the most significant areas of uncertainty that affect the carrying value of assets held by the Trust are the level of investment return and the performance of the investments.

Incoming resources

Income including donations is included in the accounts on a receipts basis with the exception of bank interest which is recognised on an accruals basis and legacies which are recognised when it is probable that the legacy income will be received. All income is shown gross in the accounts.

Resources expended and the allocation of costs

All expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis. Donations payable during the year are included in the Statement of Financial Activities when approved by the Trustees and agreed with the other organisation.

Expenditure on charitable activities includes all costs incurred by the Society in undertaking activities that further the Society's objectives. This includes those support costs and costs relating to the governance of the charity apportioned to charitable activities.

Charitable activities are analysed by activity as follows:

Restricted funds
i) St Joseph's Parish
ii) The Mission fund
iii) The Seminary Fund
iv) SOFIA
v) St Anthony Poor Fund
vi) Congo Schools

Unrestricted funds
i) The Provincialate (unrestricted balance)
ii) The Houses

1. **Accounting policies (continued)**

Resources expended and the allocation of costs (continued)

This includes Parochial expenditure comprising of those costs arising in connection with the maintenance of the Society's Parishes and properties and the upkeep and training of their members. Advertising and publication costs relate to publications which support the Society's objectives.

Costs relating to constitutional and statutory requirements such as preparing statutory accounts and satisfying public accountability are apportioned on a percentage basis against total expenses in the year.

Fixed assets

i) **Land and buildings**

Land and buildings are included in the accounts at cost or at Trustees' valuation where the cost is not readily available. All buildings are depreciated on a straight line basis at 2% per annum, with the exception of churches, listed buildings and properties held for restricted purposes within restricted funds where the properties are carried at cost and subject to impairment reviews, as residual values will be maintained through continual improvements.

The Society owns land that is occupied by an independent charity in the form of an academy school. The land is vested in the name of the Trustees. The Trustees cannot take a unilateral decision to dispose of this land. Disposal can only occur if the school governors and the Secretary of State for Education decide that all or part of the school site is no longer required for education. Although no rights of ownership vest in the school governing body, most other rights and obligations, such as for the maintenance of the land, are passed to the school governors. The Trustees therefore consider that there is no capital value to the Society in the school land.

ii) **Investment properties and depreciation**

Investment properties are held for long term investment purposes and are shown in the accounts at Trustees' estimate of fair value. The Trustees believe that the valuation shown is not materially different from their open market value.

iii) **Furniture, equipment and vehicles**

Furniture, equipment and vehicles are written off entirely in the year of purchase.

1. **Accounting policies (continued)**

Investments

Investments are a form of basic financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction value and subsequently measured at their fair value as at the balance sheet date. The Statement of Financial Activities includes the net gains and losses arising on revaluation and disposals throughout the year.

Investment properties are stated at Trustees' valuations after consultations with local estate agents. Any unrealised gain or loss on revaluation at the year-end is taken to the Statement of Financial Activities. Transaction fees charged by the investment managers, where the funds are invested in common investment funds, are charged against investment revenues.

The charity does not acquire put options, derivatives or other complex financial instruments.

Financial instruments

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

Basic financial assets
Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets
Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

1. **Accounting policies (continued)**

Derecognition of financial assets
Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities
Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Foreign currencies

With the exception of balances in the financial statements of communities based in Ireland, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into pound sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities.

1. **Accounting policies (continued)**

The financial statements of the Society's communities in Ireland are translated into sterling using the year end exchange rate. All differences are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities.

Value added tax

Value added tax is not recoverable by the Society and is included within the relevant costs in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised on the accruals model and recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Fund accounting

Funds held by the Charity are either:

Unrestricted general funds - these are funds which can be used in accordance with the charitable objects at the discretion of the Trustees.

Designated funds – these are funds which are set aside by the Trustees for specific purposes. Further details of the nature of these funds are provided in note 14.

Restricted funds - these are funds that can only be used for particular purposes within the objects of the Charity. Restrictions arise when specified by the donor or when funds are raised for particular restricted purposes. Further details of the nature and purpose of each restricted fund are described in note 15 to the financial statements.

The Charity has no set policy on transfers between funds. Details relating to specific transfers, if any, are set out in notes 14 and 15 to the financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the accounting policies, the Trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

1. **Accounting policies (continued)**

Critical judgements – valuation of investment properties

Investment properties are valued annually at fair value. Fair value is ascertained through a review of a number of factors and information flows, including market knowledge, recent market movements, recent sales of similar properties, historical experience, rent levels and third party valuation for property at 70 Charlestown Park.

There is an evitable degree of judgement involved and value can only be reliably tested ultimately in the market itself.

2. Investment income	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2025 £	Total Funds 2024 £
Rental income from investment properties	169,756	-	169,756	136,958
Dividends received	63,199	-	63,199	62,360
Bank interest received	3,817	-	3,817	4,656
	236,772	-	236,772	203,974

3. Other income	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds 2025 £	Total Funds 2024 £
Other income	-	2,155	2,155	4,890
Gift Aid refund	3,750	19,630	23,380	14,994
	3,750	21,785	25,535	19,884

4a. Analysis of charitable expenditure

	Restricted funds						Unrestricted funds (incl designated)			
	Poor Fund	SOFIA	St Joseph's Parish	The Mission fund	Congo Schools	Sub-total	The Provincialate	The Houses	Sub-Total total	Total 2025
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Activities undertaken directly										
Properties' upkeep	-	-	54,563	-	-	54,563	134,720	(780)	133,940	188,503
Priests 'upkeep	-	-	47,167	-	-	47,167	145,293	1,320	146,613	193,780
Advertising and publications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donations	1,666	113,855	2,911	23,265	-	141,697	22,493	2,000	24,493	166,190
Other staff costs	-	-	41,004	-	-	41,004	57,554	-	57,554	98,558
Motor running costs	-	-	2,715	-	-	2,715	2,787	-	2,787	5,502
Legal and professional fees	-	-	416	-	-	416	28,255	-	28,255	28,671
Audit fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,080	-	28,080	28,080
Printing, postage and stationery	-	-	2,111	1,790	-	3,901	2,390	-	2,390	6,291
Annual levy	-	4,180	28,657	-	-	32,837	39,928	-	39,928	72,765
Bank charges	-	-	535	26	-	561	5,872	12	5,884	6,445
Exchange variance	-	-	-	-	-	-	(290)	-	(290)	(290)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,536	-	31,536	31,536
Sundry	-	-	2,401	-	-	2,401	9,561	-	9,561	11,962
Travel and accommodation	-	-	629	-	-	629	15,031	-	15,031	15,660
Masses	-	-	1,925	-	-	1,925	14,627	-	14,627	16,552
Clergy investments	-	-	225	-	-	225	3,043	-	3,043	3,268
Securicor services	-	-	616	-	-	616	169	-	169	785
Bad Debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	644	-	644	644
Chapter Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,620	-	4,620	4,620
Course fees	-	-	761	-	-	761	10,312	-	10,312	11,073
	1,666	118,035	186,636	25,081	-	331,418	556,625	2,552	559,177	890,595
Support costs										
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,672	-	12,672	12,672
	1,666	118,035	186,636	25,081	-	331,418	569,297	2,552	571,849	903,267

4b. Comparative analysis of charitable expenditure

	Restricted funds					Unrestricted funds (incl designated)				
	Philangelli	SOFIA	St Joseph's Parish	The Mission fund	Congo Schools	Sub-total	The Provincialate	The Houses	Sub-Total total	Total 2024
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Activities undertaken directly										
Properties' upkeep	-	-	58,234	-	-	58,234	100,026	(780)	99,246	157,480
Priests 'upkeep	-	-	46,897	1,945	-	48,842	125,111	1,570	126,681	175,523
Advertising and publications	-	-	74	-	-	74	654	-	654	728
Donations	-	282,466	100	9,119	5,375	297,060	4,757	2,160	6,917	303,977
Other staff costs	-	-	39,887	-	-	39,887	50,816	-	50,816	90,703
Course fees	-	-	2,677	-	-	2,677	11,551	-	11,551	14,228
Motor running costs	-	-	1,400	-	-	1,400	2,257	-	2,257	3,657
Legal and professional fees	-	-	860	-	-	860	41,968	-	41,968	42,828
Audit fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,720	-	24,720	24,720
Printing, postage and stationery	-	-	1,513	-	-	1,513	2,638	-	2,638	4,151
Annual levy	-	-	28,487	-	-	28,487	16,614	-	16,614	45,101
Bank charges	1,177	-	368	43	-	1,588	6,335	-	6,335	7,923
Exchange variance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,120	-	1,120	1,120
Depreciation	-	-	5,063	-	-	5,063	16,122	-	16,122	21,185
Sundry	-	-	3,307	-	-	3,307	5,644	-	5,644	8,951
Travel and accommodation	-	-	1,391	-	-	1,391	14,180	-	14,180	15,571
Masses	-	-	30	-	-	30	6,725	3,050	9,775	9,805
Clergy investments	-	-	70	-	-	70	(204)	-	(204)	(134)
Securicor services	-	-	427	-	-	427	167	-	167	594
Bad Debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,069	-	1,069	1,069
Chapter Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	533	-	533	533
Rent Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,320	-	12,320	12,320
	1,177	282,466	190,785	11,107	5,375	490,910	445,123	6,000	451,123	942,033
Support costs										
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,520	-	11,520	11,520
	1,177	282,466	190,785	11,107	5,375	490,910	456,643	6,000	462,643	953,553

5. Staff costs and numbers

	2025 £	2024 £
Salaries	65,346	68,271
Social security costs	87	-
Pension costs	3,267	3,095
	68,700	71,366

Salary costs are included within direct parochial expenditure. No employee received emoluments in either year of more than £60,000.

The average weekly number of employees during the period, calculated on the basis of full time equivalents, was as follows:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Administration and support staff	3	4

6. Transactions with Trustees

The trustees of the Society are also members of the Society and as such have taken vows of poverty under which they have renounced all rights to income and capital. The Society provides for the essential needs of all the members and therefore the living costs of the trustees are borne by the Society in the same way as those of other members. The trustees therefore receive no benefit by virtue of their position as trustees which leave them free to carry out their prime purpose, to advance the Roman Catholic religion. No remuneration has been paid to the trustees.

An annual levy of £41,333 (2024: £16,614) was paid to SDS Rome.

In addition to this the following transactions with Trustee's have been identified:

- Travel expenses for Rev Paul Harris to attend Loretto Center Retreat of £525 (2024: £533).
- Loan made to Rev Paul Harris of £601, which has been repaid before the year end (2024: £3.5k).
- Travel expenses of £353 for Rev Thomas Malal (2024: £4,566).

7. Taxation

The Trust's charitable activities fall within the exemptions afforded by section 466 to 493 Corporation Tax Act 2010. Accordingly, there is no corporation tax charge in these accounts.

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £
Cost	
As at 1 January 2025	1,495,669
Additions	725,020
Transfers	60,660
Disposal	(268,129)
As at 31 December 2025	2,013,220
Depreciation	
As at 1 January 2025	204,449
Charge for the year	31,536
Depreciation eliminated on disposal	(34,962)
As at 31 December 2025	201,023
Net book value	
As at 31 December 2025	1,812,197
As at 31 December 2024	1,291,220

All fixed assets are used in the direct furtherance of the Charity's objects.

Lisddovarna property was transferred from investment properties to Tangible fixed assets during the year, as it is occupied and used as the priest's residential property.

9. Investments

	Investment properties £	Managed funds £	Total £
Fair value at 1 January 2025	2,063,927	2,657,090	4,721,017
Additions	289,205	900,000	1,189,205
Disposal	-	(800,000)	(800,000)
Realised gain	-	21,857	21,857
Revaluation gain	-	315,883	315,883
Transfer	(60,660)	-	(60,660)
Fair value at 31 December 2025	2,292,472	3,094,830	5,387,302

9. Investments (continued)

The Trustees assess the fair value of the investment properties comparing the current value to the open market value at the period end. Any changes in the fair value are recognised in the SOFA.

All of the investments which are held in common managed funds are investments with a geographic focus in the UK. Included within the investment portfolio at the year-end were the following investments in the portfolio:

BlackRock Charities UK Equity Fund	96%
BlackRock Charities UK Bond Fund	4%

Net gains/(losses) on investments	2025 £	2024 £
Revaluation gain/(loss) on managed funds and investment properties	315,883	138,204
Realise gain/(loss) on managed funds and investment properties	21,857	-
Gain on disposal of investment property	1,012,815	-
	1,350,555	138,204

10. Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Other debtors	83,379	51,705
Accrued Income	24,000	23,600
Prepayment	18,596	15,237
	125,975	90,542

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Other creditors	91,970	104,368
Accruals	40,685	44,513
	132,655	148,881

12. Financial instruments

	2025	2024
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	498,955	428,568
Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	5,387,302	4,721,017
	5,886,257	5,149,585
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Other creditors	(132,655)	(148,881)
	5,753,602	5,000,704

13. Designated funds

	Opening balance	Transfer from general funds	Unrealised/ realised gain/ (losses)	Income	Expenses	Closing balance
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Insurance fund	1,289,130	-	117,658	882	(540)	1,407,130

The Retirement/Insurance fund was set up by the Trustees and is designated specifically for the sick and retired members of the Order.

14. Restricted funds

	Opening balance	Income	Expenses	Transfer of Funds	Closing balance
	£	£	£	£	£
The Mission fund	(64,035)	38,596	(25,081)	-	(50,520)
SOFIA	16,669	144,201	(118,035)	-	42,835
St Joseph's Parish	265,976	199,415	(186,636)	14,994	293,749
St Anthony Poor Fund	3,497	4,448	(1,666)	-	6,279
Congo schools	(1,029)	-	-	-	(1,029)
	221,078	386,660	(331,418)	14,994	291,314

The Mission fund relates to activities in support of the Order's mission abroad.

The Parish fund relates to activities in support of the Parish Church of St. Joseph's Wealdstone. St Anthony Poor fund is a restricted fund set up to assist the most disadvantaged in society or those facing serious financial problems, the poor. This fund is run at the discretion of the Provincial and the Parish Priest of St Joseph's.

14. Restricted funds (continued)

The Salvatorian Office for International Aid ("SOFIA") is the Rome-based development office of the Society of the Divine Saviour. It was set-up in 2008, under the General Mission Secretariat, to coordinate social and pastoral projects of the Congregation in developing countries for the benefit of the poorest and most marginalized, those the SDS Fathers and Brothers assist with their presence in the world. SOFIA works along three key areas of operation: 1) Project design and management, 2) Fundraising, networking and communication, 3) Training and organizational development. Misean Cara – Mission Support from Ireland is one of the key donor partners of SOFIA/SDS and they enjoy over ten years of positive collaboration having helped develop several initiatives for the social and human development of the poorest among the poor in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The RBS account, since the start of its use in 2023, has been receiving grants approved by this Irish funding agency that are then transferred to the local mission (i.e. to the project).

Congo schools funds relate to improving education and school equipment to School in the DR Congo.

In 2024, Gift Aid income of £14,994 was presented within unrestricted funds. As the income was received for the purposes of the St Joseph's Restricted Fund, it should have been recognised within restricted funds. No adjustment has been made to the comparative figures as the matter affects the classification of funds only. Accordingly, the balance has been presented within the St Joseph's Restricted Fund in the current year.

15. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total £
Tangible fixed assets	1,661,916	150,281	1,812,197
Investments	5,387,302	-	5,387,302
Current assets	342,922	156,033	498,955
Current liabilities	(117,655)	(15,000)	(132,655)
	7,274,485	291,314	7,565,799

16. Related party transactions

The Society's related party transactions comprise transactions with trustees and SDS Rome, the Motherhouse and ultimate controlling party of the Society. Full details of these transactions are disclosed in Note 6, Transactions with Trustees.

17. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to the year end, there were changes to the Board of Trustees and leadership of the charity. Fr Richard Mway stepped down as Chair upon the expiry of his term and was succeeded by Fr Paul Harris. Fr Richard Mway remains a trustee and has taken on the role of Bursar. Fr Thomas Malal resigned as a trustee. Fr Floribert Mulikita was appointed as a trustee following the year end.

In 2026, the charity received a legacy of £173,560 from the estate of one of its members who died in 2024.

17. **Subsequent Events (continued)**

These events occurred after the reporting date of 31 December 2025 and do not relate to conditions that existed at that date. Accordingly, they have not been reflected in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 but are disclosed as non-adjusting events after the reporting date.